



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

such breeding places to be abolished, screened, or treated in such manner as to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. The health officer, or any inspector or agent employed by him, shall have the right to enter any premises in performance of his duties under this act.

Narcotic Drugs—Sale of. (Chap. 191, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No person shall sell, furnish, or give away, except to a licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian in the manner hereinafter provided, any cocaine, salts of cocaine, or any preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine, eucaine or its salts, or heroin or diacetyl morphine and its salts, or dionin or ethyl morphine or any of its salts or derivations, or morphine or any derivation thereof, or any gum or natural opium except in a form adapted to external use only, or in preparations containing not more than one-half grain of morphine or not more than one-half grain of heroin in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce, except upon the receipt of a prescription properly written and signed by a licensed physician, and only within five days after the date of such prescription. Every such prescription shall be retained by the person who dispenses the same and shall be filled but once, and shall be kept in a separate file or book; and said person shall enter in a book kept for that purpose the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making such sale. Such prescription shall contain the date of its issue, the name of the person to whom it is issued, and the prescription in full.

SEC. 2. No person shall sell to any pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinarian any of the preparations referred to in section one of this act except upon receipt of a written order therefor which shall contain the date, the name and quantity of the article desired, and the name of the person to whom the article is sold, and said order shall be retained in a separate file or book by the person dispensing the same.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall sell any of the drugs mentioned in section 1 upon the orders provided for in section 2 shall file with the commissioners of pharmacy, on or before the tenth day of each month, a report showing all such sales made during the preceding month, provided licensed pharmacists making sales to licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinarians only shall not be required to make such report.

SEC. 4. The commissioners of pharmacy shall prepare and furnish to all local boards of health and health officers official order blanks, serially numbered, with stub-attached, in book form, upon which blanks shall be written in ink orders for the purchase of any drugs mentioned in this act by any physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian, and such orders shall be furnished, by said boards of health and health officers, to any licensed physician, pharmacist, dentist, or veterinarian.

SEC. 5. No person shall copy the original prescription or order written by any person authorized to issue the same, in accordance with the provisions of this act, or use a copy of the original prescription or order for the purpose of obtaining any of the drugs mentioned in this act, and no prescription shall be refilled except upon an order written upon the original prescription by the physician who issued it.

SEC. 6. All written orders and prescriptions required by this act and filed, in accordance with its provisions, with any person, jobber, wholesaler, or manufacturer shall be open to the inspection of all prosecuting authorities.

SEC. 7. No person not a licensed physician, dentist, jobber, wholesaler, manufacturer, or pharmacist shall have in his possession at any time more than 5 grains of any of the drugs mentioned in section 1.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 9. The commissioners of pharmacy, in making payments to the treasurer of the State, as provided by section 15 of chapter 216 of the public acts of 1909, are hereby authorized to retain in the hands of the treasurer of said commission a balance not exceeding \$500 as a reserve fund for the purpose of defraying expenses.

SEC. 10. Chapter 127 of the public acts of 1905 and chapter 30 of the public acts of 1909 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Dust—Removal of, in Factories. (Chap. 208, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. Every employer whose business requires the operation or use of any emery, tripoli, rouge, corundum, stone, carborundum, or other abrasive, polishing, or buffing wheel, in the manufacture of articles of metal or iridium, or whose business includes any process which generates an excessive amount of dust shall install and maintain in connection therewith such devices as may be considered necessary by the factory inspector and State board of health to remove from the atmosphere any dust created by such process. The factory inspector, with the State board of health, shall issue to any employer engaged in such business any orders necessary to render effective the foregoing provision, and if within 60 days from the issuance of such order stating the changes to be made, such order shall not be complied with, the factory inspector may order such department closed until such order is complied with.

SEC. 2. The violation of any provision of the foregoing section or the failure to comply with any written order issued in accordance therewith within 60 days thereafter shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense, and every such order shall be enforceable by the superior court or by a judge thereof if said court is not in session, by injunction on application of the factory inspector or of the State board of health.

SEC. 3. Section 4521 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Slaughterhouses—Control of, by Local Boards of Health. (Chap. 214, Act June 6, 1913.)

SECTION 1. No slaughterhouse or place where the business of slaughtering beef, poultry, or swine or preparing the same for market is carried on shall be maintained in any town, city, or borough except upon the written permission of the health officer or board of health of the town, city, or borough within which the same is located, which permission may be revoked at any time.

SEC. 2. Such board of health or health officer may prescribe such rules and regulations as said board or officer may judge necessary for the control and management of such houses or places and for the proper inspection of the food products slaughtered or prepared for market therein, and may enter into such houses or places for the purposes of inspection.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any rule or regulation made by any board of health or health officer under authority of this act or who shall conduct a slaughterhouse without having such written permission shall be fined not more than \$100, or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both.

SEC. 4. The legislative authorities of any city or borough are hereby authorized to establish and maintain a slaughterhouse or slaughterhouses within their respective territorial limits.

Water Supplies—Pollution of. (Chap. 220, Act June 5, 1913.)

SECTION 1. The State board of health shall have general oversight of all inland and tidal waters, including streams, lakes, and ponds used as sources of water supply, and all springs, streams, and water courses tributary thereto.

SEC. 2. The State board of health shall investigate the subject of the pollution of waters within this State by sewage and other filth and recommend to the next general assembly such legislation as will lead to the termination of all such pollution.